the final analysis into faith in divine justice and illumination of Christian conscience.

IN HAWARDEN CHURCH. After this impressive speech the guests in the rectory passed into the church, where nearly every seat was already occupied. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone sat on front benches under the currained memorial window, with their sons and daughters and the Duke and Duchess of Westminster and the Anglo-Armenian delegation near them. The choir and a large body of clergy entered the church and moved slowly up the aisle to the music of "For all the saints who from their isbors rest." The litany was intoned by rector and choir, with special prayers for the mourners and prisoners in Turkey. The secretary of the Anglo-Armenian Association read a petition for ne dedication of the window, and received the Bishop's consent. Another official led Mrs. Gladstone to the window, and the curtain was pulled sione to the window, and the curtain was pulled aside, and the beautiful memorial in stained class was revealed while the bells pealed and the organist played "Oh, Rest in the Lord." Then followed an address by the Bishop of St. Asaph, in which the symbolism of the window was described, a noble tribute paid to Mr. Gladstone, and the typical Armenian sufferer enrolled among the hosts of Christian martyrs. The security service was brought to a close with

and the typical Armenian sufferer enrolled among the hosts of Christian martyrs. The beautiful service was brought to a close with an offering for the Armenian fund and two hymns finely sung by the choir.

The memorial window presents two figures. St. Bartholomew and St. Gregory the Huminator, the first Patriarch of the Armenian Church, and bears the superscription: "The noble army of martyrs praise Thee." It is a fine example of English art in glass, and is the gift of an Armenian merchant living in Russia, who has made generous contributions to the relief of his suffering countrymen. It is a memorial not only of the recent massacres in Armenia and Asia Minor, but also of the sympathy which has been excited in England for victims of barbarous persecution; and as the Bishop remarked in a excited in England as the Bishop remarked in a te which caused Mr. Gladstone's face to irflute which caused Mr. Gladstone's face to fush with emotion, it has been fittingly placed in Hawarden, whence has come the voice that quickened the awakening of the English conscience to a sense of the responsibilities of Christendom. While it adds another to the many interesting associations of the beautiful partsh church where Mr. Gladstone has read the lessons and where an Archbishop of Canterbury has died upon his knees, it is also a memorial of a futile and barren agitation. If the conscience of England and Europe has been stirred has died upon his of a futile and barren agitation. If the conscience of England and Europe has been stirred and quickened, nothing has come of it. The Great Assassin has triumphed. Europe has al-Great Assassin has trumphed. Europe has allowed him to go unpunished. The solemn voice which has come from Hawarden confessed this morning that the inovement had ended in complete failure, and that the only consolatory reflection was an inextinguishable hope in divine

magnet to draw swarms of American tourists to the quaint village street and the lovely park surrounding the castle, and one of the most to the quaint vinage street and one of the most surrounding the castle, and one of the most famous and characteristic of the parish churches in England has a memorial of religious persecution that has been more appalling in horror and magnitude than any persecutions of the Middle Ages or of the early Christian cen-

Sultan will never see the window, bu has already read Mr. Gladstone's speech, for was telegraphed to Constantinople almost soon as it was delivered, and he knows that the last word from Hawarden has been spoken. Few Englishmen will ever make the journey to Hawarden to see this unique memorial; but Mr. Gladstone's words are already accepted throughout the United Kingdom as the epilogue of the Armenian agitation. England was not Europe, and the movement was a failure. The Six Powers share the responsibility for a collapse of diplomacy which has overwhelmed Europe with disgrace and dishonor. The Sultan is remanded by the Prophet of the Armenian agitation to higher moral agencies than those of the European courts, which have been successfully defied. word from Hawarden has been spo

THE GRAND OLD MAN. .

The pilgrims and villagers who waited outside the church for Mr. Gladstone's appearance did not consider these questions of moral responsibility which will engage the attention of future historians. They wished to see one of the great men of the century, and to pay him silent hom-When at last the familiar face was seen very hat was raised and the crowd parted so as to allow him to pass quietly out of the churchyard. At the roadway in front of the entrance to Hawarden Park there was another throng of villagers and sightseers, and off went every hat again while Mr. Gladstone, arm in n with Mr. Stevenson, slowly passed through the archway, bowing graciously to those who were greeting him. The Castle, with its famous library, is a long mile from the road, and is approached through a park which is lovely in summer, but bleak and desolate on a raw January day. Mr. Gladstone disdained to drive to the Castle after his fatiguing morning. He through the park, in an animated way as he went along, and showing no signs of weariness and exhaustion. His step is feeble and infirm, but his carriage is erect and his will power is as indomitable as ever. A cycling journal is the authority for the statement that he finds walking difficulties. for the statement that he mass watching this coult, and is about to learn how to ride a wheel. That is probably an ingenious advertisement for the trade. Except for his eyesight, which impairs his courage, he is still able to take his usual exercise in his lovely park without discomfort. The felling of trees was abandoned long ago.

What invariably surprises one who sees M: Gialstone for the first time is the geniality and kindliness of the face. The man is not so tall as one imagines him to be, and his features are not so sharp and strong as they are ordinarily not so sharp and strong as they are ordinarily represented in portraits and caricatures. The forehead is less massive, the nose less commanding, the mouth less stern and the whole effect of the face less grim than one is led to expect. His voice is as flexible and meiodious some is prepared to hear, and his manner in conversation more gracious and affable. Old age is steadily creeping upon him, and he is already breaking under the weight of years; but the is malarmass within the property of the statement of the property already breaking under the weight of years; but there is mellowness, rather than grimness and austerity in the aspect of the Grand Old Man. As he passed through the park under the shadow of the ruined old keep which commands a fine view of the Dee Valley, they seemed companions in grandeur and the tender romance of age. For the circular keep, with the winter mists falling upon it, hardly looks like a ruin at ali, but rather like a well-preserved castle, massive, perfect and imperishable; and there is a chapel in the heart of it, like a conscience.

TAMSEN WANTS TO KEEP THE REST.

MISTERIOUS FORMALITIES BEFORE VISITORS CAN "PREAK DER CHAIL IN"

Any one having occusion to visit Ludlow Street Jall now will notice that, after ringing the bell, he has a long walt, and that then there is a mysteriour clinking of keys, followed by the clanging of foors before the outer door is opened. This is one of the new precautions taken to prevent the escape of prisoners in the future. The bunch of keys which opens the inner door leading to the office, the outer door and the street, and other doors leading to the cell portion of the institution arnow carefully guarded. When not in use they are placed in the safe, an old-fushioned affair which is placed in the safe, an old-fashioned affair which is opened with a key, and the safe is kept locked. When any one rings the bell, it is necessary to open the safe and take the bunch of keys out before the doors can be opened. This is the identical bunch of keys which was taken by Allen, Killoran and Russell when they made their escape. Any placener now who desires to repeat their performance must first knock down the keeper and lake the key of the safe away from him, and then he can set the bunch.

Early yesterday morning some one tied a rope to the handle of the outer door and fastened the other tid to a lampost. Over the door they placed the following card:

IF YOU WANT TO TAKE THE JAIL

CUT THE ROPE.

CUBAN DISPATCHES IN KINGSTON.

SOMER SHEADT FOR A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST WEYLER.

agston, Jameica, Jan. 17.—Seven Cubens, in-ing Señor Sunvannell, have arrived here, bringhe dispatches from Cuba. In accordance with the The transition regulations, they were detained for observation. Advices which have reached here are to the effect that Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, now has his forces completely equipped and is prepared to open a vigorous cambaigh against Governor-General Weyler.

A VICTIM OF THE COMMODORE BURIED. Salem, Mass., Jan. 17.-The body of William ligins, who was drowned by the sinking of the commodore, arrived from Florida this forenoon, sule inexpectedly, and was ouried this afternoon. Only to the condition of the body it was not taken to the church, but the services were held from the indertaker's fooms.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AS THE ONLY FOUN-TAIN OF HONOR IN GERMANY-SUI-CIDE OF A WELL-KNOWN

PARISIAN BONIFACE. Emperor William's rescript and general order on the subject of duelling, just gazetted at Berlin, far from giving any satisfaction to popular senti-ment in the matter, has excited a considerable amount of ridicule. For, while it contains no prorision of any practical value in the direction of erated into a public scandal, its general effect is to make the Emperor himself the universal referee and arbiter in all questions of honor. This is regarded by the majority of his lieges as an altogether unwarrantable assumption, and as a too literal enforcement of the antiquated and obsolete theory according to which the monarch is the only

The Hotel Westminster at Paris, much frequented by American tourists and by European royalty, has just lost its proprietor, M. Gabriel Carré, who committed suicide the other day during a fit of tempo-

That the mustache is still regarded as part and parcel of the uniform of the British army is shown by the circular just issued by the Secretary of State for War to the various commanding generals, calling upon them to take the necessary steps to secure the enforcement of the Queen's regulations requiring officers to adorn their upper lip with a hirsute growth.

for the unfortunate shareholders of the Manchester Ship Canal, yet the report just issued by the management of the latter shows a considerable increase in the traffic of that great waterway, the amount of cotton reaching the Manchester docks direct from America during the last twelve months being more han seven times as large as the quantity landed there in 1895. It was mainly with the expectation of cheapening the raw material for cotton manufactures which led to the construction of the canal, and this object appears to be in course of attainment.

extent to which her domestic and foreign policy differs from that of her sister kingdom of Sweden. For whereas the latter applies to Krupp of Essen for all her heavy ordnance and armor plates, the Norwegian War Department has intrusted the order for the guns and plates needed for its fortifiations in Bergen to a French firm.

Miss Helen Gladstone, who for so long has been ssociated with the direction and management of Newnham College, at Cambridge, has now severed her connection with that institution in order to devote herself entirely to the venerable ex-Premier and to her mother, during the limited time which that remarkable couple can reasonably expect to remain with their family.

In London the conviction prevails in official circles that the mission of M. Lagarde, Governor of the French Red Sea colony of Obock, to King Menelek, is destined to dissuade the latter from his contemplated attack of the Dervishes an at tack which would have proved of great assistance to the forthcoming British expediton to Khartoum

Government that the command of the forthcoming operations against the Mahdi will not be intrusted fact that he is too low down in the list of field officers to be appointed to the control of so important and large a force, causing the employment of generals many years his senior for the minor mmands of brigades of the division. The seletion of a leader is said to lie among Sir Francis the first of the three, namely, Sir Francis Grenfell, being the most likely appointment, owing to the fact of his having immediately preceded Sir Herbert Kitchener in the command of the Egyptian

London is threatened with the loss of the Crystal Palace, which for nearly two generations has been one of the most popular and widely known centres of amusement and of interest in the vicinity of the metropolis. The concern is hopelessly bankrupt, and, although the Government is manifesting an anxiety to prevent its destruction, yet there seem

diminution in civic prosperity in the Eternal City Thus, while the number of private carriages kept is diminished by a thousand, and the number of horses by treble that amount, the number of sum monses from the rate collector served upon familles unable to pay their municipal taxes shows an increase of no less than 60,000. The number of pledges in the municipal pawnbroking establish ment has risen to 997,000, on which the yearly interest amounts to no less than 14,000,000 lire.

In spite of her being a descendant of thos Princes of Orange who were among the foremos: champions of the Reformation, the young Queer of Holland is showing an immense amount of con ions, and has just conferred the Cross of the Lion of the Netherlands upon the Mother Superior of the Sisters of Mercy at Tilburg, this being the first occasion on which this decoration has been conferred upon a woman.

An extraordinary find of French and English armor, dating from the time of the Crusades, has just been made at Constantinople. The armor was discovered by mere chance in a hitherto concealed niche in the Old Wall of the city, where it had lain through centuries. It has now been transferred by the Sultan's orders to the disused old church of St. Irene, in the Seruglio precinct, where it remains, unsorted and untouched.

In deference to orders received from the Colonial Department in London, ex-King Prempveh, of Ashantee, and his family have been removed from Elmina Castle, where they had been confined since their arrival from Coomassie, to Sierra Leone. It is expected that the dusky potentate will eventually be transferred to the Island of St.

brated admiral and explorer, Sir Francis Drake, who played so great a rôle in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has just died, at the age of eighty-six, in the workhouse at Bristol.

The extent and weight of Russia's influence in the Old World has just received a striking illustration through the publication in Paris of a letter be the signature of M. Berthelot, in which he says that the true reason for his resignation last year of the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs was the disapproval expressed at St. Petersburg of his policy toward Egypt. Simultaneously with this comes the announcement from Sofia that, yielding to Muscovite pressure, Prince Ferdinand has at length decreed the restoration to the ranks of his army of all those Bulgarian officers who, in consequence of their treachery in connection with the kidnapping of Prince Alexander, had been forced to seek refuge in Russia. They are likewise to receive arrears of pay for all the time that they have been in exile.

DIVINE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TREATY.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER THINKS THE OCCASION SHOULD BE MARKED BY RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

London, Jan. 17.-In the course of his remarks at the City Temple to-day, Dr. Joseph Parker re ferred to the arbitration treaty recently signed by Great Britain and the United States, saying the the second advent bears every aspect of divine evo-lation. The occasion, he added, is too grand to be celebrated by official dinners and holiday making, but should be marked by religious services.

HIS HOLINESS GRATIFIEM.

London, Jan. 17 .- The Rome correspondent of "The Chronicle' telegraphs that the Pope expressed the utmost satisfaction upon hearing of the signing of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. He said he had hoped that the Papacy would be the per-manent tribunal of arbitration for all nations, but was glad that the principle of arbitration had been adopted by Great Britain and America.

SOCIAL LIFE IN BERLIN.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT THE AMERI-CAN EMBASSY.

FETES OF THE CARNIVAL SEASON-THE DREI-BUND ON FIRMER GROUND-THERE WILL BE

Berlin, Jan. 17.-The Berlin season is now in full swing, and the last week has been one of almos incessant festivity. The reception given to the members of Court society at the United States Embassy, last Monday, by Ambassador Uhl, was a brilliant affair. The Ambassador's salons were resplendent with gorgeous uniforms and the exquisite costumes of bejewelled women, whose dia-monds presented a most dazzling effect. Ambassador Uhl stood in the library, and was supported by Messrs. J. B. Jackson and H. G. Squiers, respectively, first and second secretaries of the American Embassy, while the official introducer of the German Court, Herr von Usedoni, assisted by Major von Tempski and Court Chamberlain von Cabrera, presented the diplomatists to the Court officials. When the women were presented Ambassador Uhl advanced several steps to meet them. After the formality of shaking hands with the guests. Mr. Uhl led them into the adjoining salon, where Mrs. Uhl awaited them. Mrs. Uhl had for her supporters, her daughters Lucy and Alice, the former of whom was recently married to Professor Guy Thompson, of Yale University. Countess von Schwanenfeld presented the ladies to Mrs. Uhl. and Masters of Ceremonies Count von Kanitz and Baron von Roeder presented the gentlemen. The guests in attendance included all of the foreign Ambassadors, with their wives, the leading members of the foreign embassies, the eading officials of the Foreign Office, Minister of the Interior von der Recke von der Horst, Herr Thielen, Minister of Public Works; General von Gossler, Minister of War; Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Minister of the Imperial Treasury; Count von Eulenberg, Count von Wedel, Prince and Princess Radziwill and a number of military

Following the reception at the American Emcame Count von Wedel's "Polter-abend" (nuptial eve) given upon the occasion of the marriage of his daughter to Count Johann von Bismarck-Bohlen, of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. The Emperor was present at the wedding dinner and presented the bride with a costly porcelain

On Tuesday there was a reception at the French Embassy similar to that given by Ambassador Uhl, and there was also a ball at the Austrian Em-bassy, followed by a dinner at the English Embesides a number of aristocratic balls and other functions during the week. The Court-Marshal's programme of festivities

during the carnival period opened with the Coronation and Orders fêtes of to-day. To-morrow will be the festival day of the Black Eagle Order, which will bring together as notable an asse blage of royalties, high military and other dignitaries as Germany can produce. On Wednesday there will be the grand court held by Their imperial Majesties in the Royal Castle, and on the Kaiser's birthday, January 25, there will be a reception at the royal castle, followed by a banquet and gala opera performance at the Royal Theatre. On Wednesday, February 3, the Kaiser and Kaiserin will give a grand ball in the castle. On February 10 Their Majesties private ball will take place. The popular subscription ball is fixed for February 11 in the Royal Opera House. On the following Wednesday another private ball will be given at the castle, and on March 2 a grand masked ball will be given, with which the Kaiser and Kaiserin purpose to end their Berlin season. There is also to be an unusual stream of aristocratic private functions. Many well-known princely familles, who were absentees last season owing to discord with the Kaiser or his entourage, have reappeared, and Berlin court tradesmen are rejoicing thereat. taries as Germany can produce. On Wednesdi

The recention of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the Emperor and Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe on Saturday was of the most cordial character, and it is believed that of the most cordial character, and it is believed that
the assurances which he will receive in regard to the
status of the Dreibund powers in view of certain
European complications, the proposed increase of
armaments and other matters, to obtain full information upon which was the purpose of his visit here, will
be entirely satisfactory to the Austrian Government.
The Austrian Ambassador, M. de Szogyeny-Marich,
will give a banquet to the Emperor, Count Goluchowskt and Prince Hobenlohe to-morrow.

booked for attendance at the Queen's Jubilee in Eng-Almanach de Gotha. It is in consanance with the anxiety to prevent its destruction, yet there seems to be no practical means of preserving this memorial of the first of the great international exhibitions of the nineteenth century.

The returns of the Municipal Council of Rome, now published, far from showing any signs of improvement, demonstrate, on the contrary, a steady diminution in clyic prosperity in the Eternal City.

Almanuch de Gotha. It is in consumance with the expressed desire of the Empress Frederick and the expressed desire of the Empress of the Empressed desire of the Empressed desire of the Empressed desire of the Empress Frederick and the expressed desire of the Empressed desire of th of Denmark, will take part in the London festi-but the Emperor of Austria will not be present

SOLVING THE TURKISH QUESTION.

GERMANY STILL AGAINST ARMED INTER-VENTION-RUSSIA WOULD WAIT UNTIL SPRING.

Berlin, Jan. 17.-Under instructions from the Foreign Office, Baron Saurma von Jeltsch, German Ambassador to the Porte, has given persistent support to M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador throughout the series of Ambassadorial conferences held in Constantinople which are now about to terminate, but in the discussion of the financial and administrative reforms pro posed by M. Nelldoff, however, Baron Saurma has taken no prominent part.

M. Cambon and Sir Philip Currle, respectively French and British Ambassador, are understood to have obtained some important amendments to the Russian proposals, which have now received the assent of the European Governments. The English and Italian Ambassadors advocated a distinct plan of armed enforcement of the decisions of the Powers, and argued that the presentation of the reform projects to the Sultan should be accompanied by an explicit declaration that the Powers were prepared to enforce them by sea and land. The report is entirely credited in official and diplomatic quar ters here that Sir Philip Currie placed before the Ambassadors a fully matured project of naval and military operations, designed to cover the occupation of Constantinople, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and also to overawe the Moslem population in the all too probable event of a rising and attempted massacre.

To any consideration of coercion Baron Saur ma took a decided stand in opposition. The Kaiser obviously continues to hold that the Sultan must be trusted to carry out the reforms, and that his sovereign rights should not be interfered with. M. Nelidoff professed no unwillterfered with M. Neildoff professed no unwillingness to agree to the principle of coercion, but opposed the English proposals on the ground that they were premature, and that the Sultan must have time in which to act. On this point of time communications are proceeding between the Powers. The English Government, which appears to think that the Kaiser's opposition to coercion will disappear if France and Russla agree to act with England, is negotiating directly with St. Petersburg and Paris. It is known here that under no circumstances will Russla assent to any form of armed interference until the spring is well advanced, the Black Sea ports unobstructed by ice, and the roads, railways and rivers in Southern Russla in good condition. It unostructed by ice, and the roads, fallways and rivers in Southern Russia in good condition. It is a winter of almost unprecedented mildness in Southern Russia, being as warm as in early spring at Odessa, and navigation with Nicolaieff and Kherson is still open. But it is no part of the present Russian policy to permit a concerted armed intervention in Turkey. The Sultan will get time and take it. tan will get time and take it.

THE CZAR TO BE OPERATED UPON.

PROFESSOR BERGMANN WILL REMOVE AN OS SEOUS GROWTH CAUSED BY THE WOUND THE EMPEROR RECEIVED IN 1801. 8t. Petersburg, Jan. 17.-Yesterday a summons

was sent to Berlin for Professor Bergmann, the distinguished German surgeon, to come to this city to perform an operation upon the Czar, to prevent the extension of an osseous excrescence which has appeared in the region of the crantum. appeared in the region of the cranium. This trouble is due to the blow inflicted by a famatical Japanese upon the Czar, then the Czarewitch, when he was travelling in Japan in 1891.

His Majesty was visiting the nown of Otsa on May II of that year, when he was making a tour of the world, and was set upon by the fanatic, who would probably have inflicted more serious injuries had it not been for Prince George of Greece, who accompanied His Majesty, and who knocked the assailant down. This osseous growth, which Professor Bergmann will remove, has, combined with overwork, caused the attacks of vertigo from which the Czar has suffered for some time.

that in this case the decision of the S. P. C. A. is greatly to be commended. Why should an innocent animal be made to suffer for a surgeon's criminal neglect? If the physician who attende Elsle Booth at the time of her accident had understood his business there would have been no reason for the scientific torture which Dr. Phelps proposed to inflict upon a helpless dog. Perhaps if the students of our medical colleges were to be instructed more in a practical application of therapeuties and less in the revolting system of experimentation upon lower animals, such cases as that of Elsie Booth would not be heard of. It is a common failing of human nature that when some one has fallen short of his duty to his fellow-men, with grievous results, he turns around and seizes some one weaker than he, a helpless innocent, as a sacrifice for his own sins. We find this principle applied all through life, but nowhere so strongly as in the case of the vivisector. Are these men who are trying so hard to defeat the Washington bill actuated solely from a feeling of love and pity for suffering humanity? This bill is intended only to enforce a moderate restrictive law such as exists in England. It would not do away with experiments on living animals to any alarming extent, nor would it seriously hamper the physiologist in his research and scientific investigation.

The bill is designed to restrict vivisection in such a way that it shall be done only in places and approved men. It provides that derstood his business there would have been no

The bill is designed to restrict vivisection in such a way that it shall be done only in places authorized by competent authorities, and by duly licensed and approved men. It provides that "every experiment must be performed with a view to the advancement of physiological knowledge, or for knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering." It further provides that "the animal must, during the whole of the experiment, be completely under the influence of ether or chloroform sufficient to prevent it from feeling pain," but an exception is made in the case of so-called inoculation experiments.

mants.

As a total anti-vivisectionist, I look upon the bill now before Congress as a half-way measure, calculated to do little harm to the vivisectionist, and not very much good to the cause of anti-vivisection; and why it should create so much antagonism among scientists and medical men is a question which has so far remained unanswered, It looks to me as though these "scientific experiments" were much worse than the S. P. C. A. has thought them to be, for until now this society has not concerned itself very much with the vivisection question, beyond strongly opposing the School bill which was presented to the State Legislature last winter. At any rate, it is a matter worth considering.

Treasurer New-York State Anti-Vivisection So-

Treasurer New-York State Anti-Vivisection So-New-York, Jan. 14, 1897.

SPAIN'S BARBARITIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I feel that I ought not to encroach upon your valuable space a second time, but if you will permit me to say a word in reply to Mr. Buell's letter in this morning's Tribune I shall be much indebted. Mr. Buell couples me with Charles Oakes as objecting to his (Mr. Buell's) reference to the cruelties of Spain to the Moors at the time of the Inquisition. It is true that Mr. Oakes made such an objection. My position, on the contrary, was merely that the reference to the Inquisition was not necessary; that the cruelty of the Spaniards and the Spanish Government may be demonstrated without an appeal to "ancient history."

demonstrated without an appeal to "ancient history."

Mr. Buell cannot have read my letter. It was written as a rejoinder to that of Mr. Oakes, and in support of Mr. Buell's position.

I am very glad to see the letter signed Charles E. Buell in your columns this morning, and I wish that Americans in general, and the United States Government in particular, might take its teachings to heart and act thereon. Of all the Latin races existing to-day Spain alone seems to retain in full measure that character for savagery which dominated the spirit of the ancient Roman-a character amply and adiy illustrated by Mr. Buell. The position of the Cubans for some time past has been that of an enslaved race, and their revolt may justly be likened to that of the rebellion of the serfs in ancient times against the tyranus of their Roman taskmasters. Of the Romans it may be said, perhaps, that they knew no better. For the Spaniaris there can be no such excuse, except, perhaps, the fact that they still hear a resemblance to their Latin ancestors.

The spectacle of a whole nation in Christian times assembling once a week to winness with delight and

he spectacle of a whole nation in Christian times emiding once a week to witness with delight and nustasm the barbarities of the bull-fight is not a disgrace to Christianity, but is a sufficient rantee of that people's unworthiness to exercise functions of government anywhere outside of its borders.

SIDNEY E. ASHMORE, hencetady, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1887.

HOW IT WAS DONE IN 1871. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A Washington dispatch reports that oppos tion is manifested among some Senators to the Anglo-American general arbitration treaty because it outs into the hands of a European monarch (King Oscar of Sweden and Norway) the power to name in this connection to recall the terms of the treaty 187; between the United States and Great Britair or the settlement of the Alabama claims. Article I appointment of the tribunal to which was to be re-

One shall be named by the President of the United States; one shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty: His Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one; the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one.

Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one.

In case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of any or either of the said arbitrators, or, in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting or decilining or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may, forthwith name another person to act as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of a State.

And in the event of the request from either of the high contracting parties, of His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to name an arbitrator either to fill the original appointment, or in the place of one who may have died, be absent or incapacitated, or who may only decline, or from any cause cease to act as such arbitrator. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may oc, to act as such arbitrator or arbitrators. The King of Sweden and Norway at that time was King Charles XV, elder brother of King Oscar, who succeeded him in 1872. It will be seen that there was King Charles XV, elder brother of King Oscar, who succeeded him in 1852. It will be seen that there was a passible contingency in which King Charles would have been called upon to name three members of the tribunal out of the five.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1897.

G. S. C.

THE TRIBUNE'S ARTICLE APPRECIATED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please accept my thanks for the editorial in to-day's Tribune on "The Senatorship." There are many Republicans in this city who view with ap-prehension the result to the party of the continuesupremacy of the Boss we seem unable to unload I am glad to say that I am one of the 40,000 to this State who voted for McKinley but didn't vote for the machine nominee for Governor.

Neither did I vote for O'Grady, for the very reason that I would not be a party to sending Platt to the United States Senate.

The mills of the gods grind slow, but the plain

the United States Senate. The mills of the gods grind slow, but the plain people will set things right by-and-by, and from present indications it will not be long either. Hasten the day by keeping at them; the people were too intent on electing McKinley to take any chances on any side issue, but next fall see how o'Grady fares for his subserviency.

Many thanks that there are some papers purincipal among them The Tribune; standing up for clean politics.

Will.IJAM P. LAMB. Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 12, 187.

CONVICTS ON ROADS AND FARMS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your editorial of the 9th inst. relating to the employment of convict labor you say. "The limitations of distance interfere with any complet system of roadmaking, though advocates of that plan suggest that railroad trains can be used to make convict labor possible anywhere within seventy-five miles of a prison." Having had years of experience in housing and handling laboring men in railroad construction, allow me the following suggestion as to a safe method of working convicts the building of public highways throughout the State: Vans or large wagons, frames made of iron, covered so as to be made comfortable and con-venient for sleeping and eating purposes, at the same time nearly as safe protection from escape of the convict as the prison, can be built at a no great cost, and can be hauled from place to place as the work of road building advances, with the same teams that would be used in hauling ma-terials for roadmaking and the rolling of the macedam, the drivers of teams to be free men, and in conjunction with overseers and foremen to act as guards. The experiment of working convicts on farming

lands has been tried, with the following result: Nine hundred and ninety convicts worked on farming lands largely leased on shares demonstrated the earning capacity of convicts at \$156, and the expense at \$16 each, making a net profit of \$50 per convict per annum. This result applied to \$100

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

THE DOG IN BONE-GRAFTING.
HIS RELATION TO THE VIVISECTION QUESTION—THE BILL PENDING IN CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In a late issue of your paper I notice an article relating to President Haines of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals refusing to give up a dog to be used in a bone-grafting operation upon Eisle Booth. This article seems rather to take sides against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and its action in this matter, and appears to favor the vivisectionists in their efforts to secure absolute authority to proceed with their so-called scientific experiments upon living animals. It seems to me that in this case the decision of the S. P. C. A is greatly to be commended. Why should an innocent animal be made to suffer for a surgeon's convicts would make the earning capacity \$156,000, expenses \$95,000, making a net profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making an ent profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making and clowing and the paving \$95,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making and clowing the profit of \$60,000; or the expenses \$95,000, making and the paving \$95,000; or the expenses \$95,000; thus leaving \$95,000; thus le

THE ONLY CLEAN SUNDAY PAPER.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: The Sunday edition of The Tribune seems to be the only clean sheet among the New-York Sunday papers and the only one I can safely have in my family.

A. A. TITSWORTH.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 11, 1897.

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Tribune has always been a familiar feature in the literary furniture of our house. No other newspaper disturbs it, or is considered a

Mount Kisco, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1897.

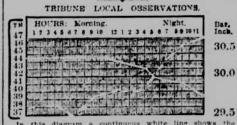
THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST,
Washington, Jan. 17.—The barometer has fallen rapidly
on the Atlantic Coast and in the lower lake region and
slowly on the North Pacific Coast. It has risen rapidly
in the Mississippi Valley and over Rocky Mountain districts. It is highest over the central plateau region, and
lowest over Lake Huron, where a depression of great
energy is central. Dangerous gales are reported from the
lake region and high westerly winds from the central
valleys. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic Coast
and it has fallen rapidly in the Mississippi Valley and
from Texas northward to the Dakotas. A cold wave extends over the Northwest. Rain has prevailed generally
over districts east of the Mississippi, with snow in the
upper lake region. The weather is generally clear from YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S PORECAST. upper lake region. The weather is generally clear from the Mississippi Valley westward over the Rocky Moun-tains. The indications are that the rain in the Atlantic the central valleys with a cold wave extending from the

For New-England, threatening weather and rain, clear-ing in southern and western portions Monday evening; high southerly winds shifting to westerly; dangerous ales on the coast; colder Monday night.
For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania. New

Jersey and Delaware, rain, probably changing to snow in the interior, followed by fair weather; much colder Mon-day night; high westerly winds. For the District of Columbia and Maryland, threater ing and showers in the early morning followed by fair weather; much colder Monday night, with a moderate

rain or snow, followed by clearing weather and a cold



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

of Saturday, and 6% higher than that of the correspond-ing day of last year. The weather to day will be rainy, becoming clear and old to-night.

Hundreds of cases pronounced to be Consumption have been cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

MARRIED.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address. 3000

DIED.

ANDERSON Entered into rest Thursday, January 14, 1897, at her residence, No. 199 West 94th-st., Mary A., wife of Andrew T. Anderson, Puneral private, Charleston, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga., papers please copy.

BARROWS- At Brunswick, Me., on January 16, Mary P. F. Harrows, widow of W. G. Barrows and daughter of the late Thomas Fessenden, of New York City. CONTENCIA On Sunday, January 17, after a short illness, at his residence, No. 161 East Suthat., Louis Contents.

Contends.

Contends and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the Church of St. Jean Haptiste, 76th-st., near Lexington ave., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 10:50 a. Interment private.

Interment private.

Interment private.

DEAN—Entered into rest at her residence, No. 105 East 824 st., Sarah M., wife of J. Dallas Dean, and daughter of the late Stephen Lockwood, of Stamford, conn. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Re-deemer, at Park-ave, and \$2d-st., on Monday, January 18, at 10 a. m.

18, at 10 s. m.

HENSHAW—At East Orange, N. J., Saturday, January
16, Frances Topping, widow of Linus K. Henshaw, in
her \$5th year.

Funeral services at residence of H. L. Crane, No. 40
South Willow st., Montclair, N. J., on arrival of 11 50
a. m. train from fost of Earclay and Christopher sts.

Monday, Junuary 18

Carringes in waiting at station.

MILLS Suddenly Subbath morning January 17, at Hastings on Hudson, N. Y. Susan Margaret, wife of Edmund S. Mills and daughter of William Geagen, Funeral notice hereafter.

Funeral notice hereafter.

SANIDRN Suddenly, at Fleasantville, N. Y., on Saturday, January 16, 1897. Hermann Lord Sanbern.

Funeral services at his late restlence. Pleasantville, N. Y., on Wednesday, 20th last, Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2:07 p. m. Interment in Greenwood. SANDS At Newerva Eliya, island of Ceylon, January 1, 1897, Ledward Sands, in the 43d year of his age,

SEARS—At Cincinnati, Oblo, on Thursday, January 14.
Kate Weller, daughter of the late Einathan Haight and
Susan Folter Sears.
Funeral services at Cincinnati.
Interment at Greenwood.

SLIVITER—At Freehold, N. J., on Saturday, January 16th instant, Theodora Hoxt, widow of James S. Sinyter, esq. Funeral services will be held at the Modlson Square Freebytetian Church, Madison ave., curner 24th st., Tuesday morning, 19th inst., at 11 o clock, Margarday.

Interment at Greenwood.

WATERMAN—On Sunday, January 17, after a short illness, Julius Waterman, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 48 East 68th st., on Wednesday, January 20, at 9:30 a. m.

WYATT—On Sunday, January 17, 1897, at No. 82 Lexing ton-ave., Jane Kirby, wife of William E. Wyatt and daughter of the late Jacob Brawn and Jane Trimble Kirby.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY, Office No. 20 E. 23d st. Woodlawn Station (24th Ward) Harlem Railroad.

Special Notices.

At the American Art Galleries, MADISON SQUARE, SOUTH, NEW YORK, THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer. THE MUNOZ COLLECTION.

To be sold at absolute public sale This Monday, Jan. 18th, and Four following days, at 2:30 and So'Clock P. M.

MODERN PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, Antique and Modern Oriental and

European Ceramics, Bronzes, Old Silver and other Metal Work, Ivory Carvings, Lacquers, valuable Aucient Arms, FINE FURNITURE

AND

VALUABLE BOOKS, ETC., ETC.,

COLLECTED BY THE LATE J. M. MUNOZ is City, formerly Consul for Bolivia and Costa Rica AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE.

ENTERTAINING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. There will be a reception for Lieutenant-Gov-ernor Woodruff at the Psi Upsilon Club, No. Ci West Thirty-ninth-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock next West Thirty-ninth-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock news. Saturday evening. Before the reception Mr. Woodruff will be entertained at dinner by the officers of the club. Among those who are expected to be present are Frederick W. Hinrichs, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the National Democratic ticket at the last election; John B. Stanchfield, o. Elmira, and George Riddle, the dramatic reader. An invitation is extended to all members of the fraternity to be present, whether or not they are members of the club.

Special Notices.

Executor's Sale, Tuesday, Wednesday and

Thursday Evenings January 19th, 20th and 21st, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

> AT CHICKERING HALL.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS Collection

PAINTINGS

STATUARY,

BECKER. DURAND, FRERE.

DIAZ.

CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

ALSO. The High Class FURNITURE.

CONSISTING OF MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, OAK AND EBONY PARLOR, LIBRARY, AND BEDROOM SUITES, UPHOLSTERED IN THE RICHEST DESIGNS AND MATERIALS. WITH SILK AND PLUSH PORTIERES AND CURTAINS TO MATCH, CARPETS, MIRRORS CLOCKS & REONZES.

Where they may be seen till time of sale. MR S P. AVERY, JR., WILL ASSIST IN THE

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

Sale This (Monday) Afternoon and Evening.

PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BOOKS & FURNITURE

BY POWERS.

STANDARD WORKS BY THE BEST AUTHORS. RICH

CURTAINS, AND MIRRORS. 71.3 Octave Piano by Chickering. Bric-a-Brac and Table-ware.

ORTGIES & CO. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Managers. Union Theological Seminary,

Postoffice Notice.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST

foundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Sinday-At 8.30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8.30 p. m. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8.30 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 8.30 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 8.30 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 a. m. for forwarding by steamers sailing at Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa. Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 a. m. Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous at 7 a. m. Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous for the daily up to January 17, at 300 p. m. Mails for Hawail, per s. s. Australia (from San Francisco), close here daily up to January 20 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for china and Japan (prevally addressed only), per s. s. Empress of Japan (from Vancouver), close here daily up to January 23 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Victoria (from San Francisco), close here daily up to January 23 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Victoria (from San Francisco), close here daily up to January 23 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe), New Zenland, Hawail, Fly and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Monowai (from San Francisco), close here daily up to January 23 at 7.30 a. m., H. a. m. and 6.30 p. m. (or on arrival at New-York of e. s. Aurana with British mails for Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Hawail and Fiji Islands opecially adressed only), per s. s. Warrimoo (from Vancouver), close here daily after January 131 at 0.30 p. m. (or on arrival at New-York of e. s. Aurana with British mails for Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Hawail and Fiji Islands ospecially and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their unin

American and Foreign Artists BAKER. FAED. GIGNOUX, HUNTINGTON, HART J M.

WASHINGTON

NOW IN THE LARGE MANSION, 105 and 107 Fifth Ave., cor. 18th St.

ORTGIES & CO. ROBERT SOMERVILLE,

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

366 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34TH ST.

366 FIFTH AVENUE. near 34th St.

AT 2:30 AND 8 O'CLOCK.

INCLUDING MARBLE STATUE, "MINNEHAHA,"

"SUSANNA," BY LOMBARD.

MARQUETERY FURNITURE,

Too Park Avenue, New York.
A Course of Five Public Lectures on
PRACTICAL RELIGION.
Monday evenings in January and February, 1897, 8:15
m. The Second Lecture will be delivered January 1810,
the Rev. Prest William J. Tucker, D. D. Li.L. D.,
trimouth College, Hanover, N. H. Subject; Social

Heinigke & Bowen, New York, MEMORIAL WINDOWS, Foreign mails for the week ending January 23, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post-office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for
Europe, per s. s. "New-York, via Southampton; at 9
a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s.

"Germanic, via Queenstown, at 10 a. m. for Belgium
direct, per s. s. Berlin, via Antwerp detters must be
directed "per Herlin").

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s.
Edam, via Amsterdam detters must be directed "per
Edam".

THURSDAY—AUS a. m. for Netherlands be directed "per Edam").

SATURITAY—At 3 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Exypt and British India, per s. s. 'La Bourgone via Havre dietters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgone"); at 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. 'Servia, via Queenstown, at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Spaandam, via Rotterdam dietters must be directed "per Spaandam"); at 8 a. m. for Genoa, per s. s. Ems detters must be directed "per Ems"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Hekka dietters must be directed "per Ems"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Hekka dietters must be directed "per Ems"); at 11 a. m. for Norway Interest and Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Europe. American, Curard and French line steamers take printed matter, etc., for Europe. American, Curard and French line steamers take printed matter, etc., for the closing of the supplementary transatiantic

After the closing of the supplementary transatiantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST
INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY—At 11:30 a. m. for La Plata countries direct,
per s. s. Darwin, at 12 m. for Forto Rico direct,
per s. s. Sitch, at 13 p. m. for Belize, Puerto Cartez and
Gustemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 p. m.
for Januaica, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 p. m.
for Januaica, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 p. m.
for Gonalves, Port an Prince and Petit Goave, per s. a.
Alvena detters for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Gustemala
must be directed "per Alvena"; at 10 a. m. tsupplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Scholars, Jamei and Santa
Martha, per s. s. Belstein; at 12:30 p. m. tsupplementary 1 p. m. for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward
and Windward Islands, Martinique and Barbados, per
s. s. Madiana; at 33 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer
from New-Orleans, at 7 p. m. for Nassaut, N. P., per
steamer from Mami. Fia.
WEDNENDAY—At 7 a. m. for Brazil and La Plata countries, per s. s. Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia
and Rio Janeiro dettera for North Brazil must be directed "per Wordsworth"), at 8 a. m. for Bermuda,
per s. s. Trinidad; at 10 a. m. isupplementary 11 a. m.)
for Central America (except Costa Rica) per for divalemala
must be directed "per Valencia"; at 11 a. m. for
Progress, per s. s. Santo Domingo detters for other
parts of Mexico must be directed "per Santo Domingo"); at 1 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Vucatan, via Havana; at 3 p. m. for Brazil and La Plata countgo"), at 1 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Vucatan, via Havana; at 3 p. m. for Brazil and La Plata countries, per
s. imperial Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and
Santos detters for North Brazil, per s. c.
Cearense, via Para, Maranham and Ceara.
SATURDAY—At 1 p. m. for North Brazil, per s. c.
Cearense, via Para, Maranham and Ceara.
SATURDAY—At 1 p. m. for Cuba must be directed "per
Lingerial Prince").
THURSDAY—At 3 a. of per Santo detters for other
parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per
Cuba damaica, Savanlila and Carthagena, per s. c

KENSETT, MULLER, C. L. TROYON. VERLAT, and others, AND INCLUDING Leutze's Celebrated Painting.